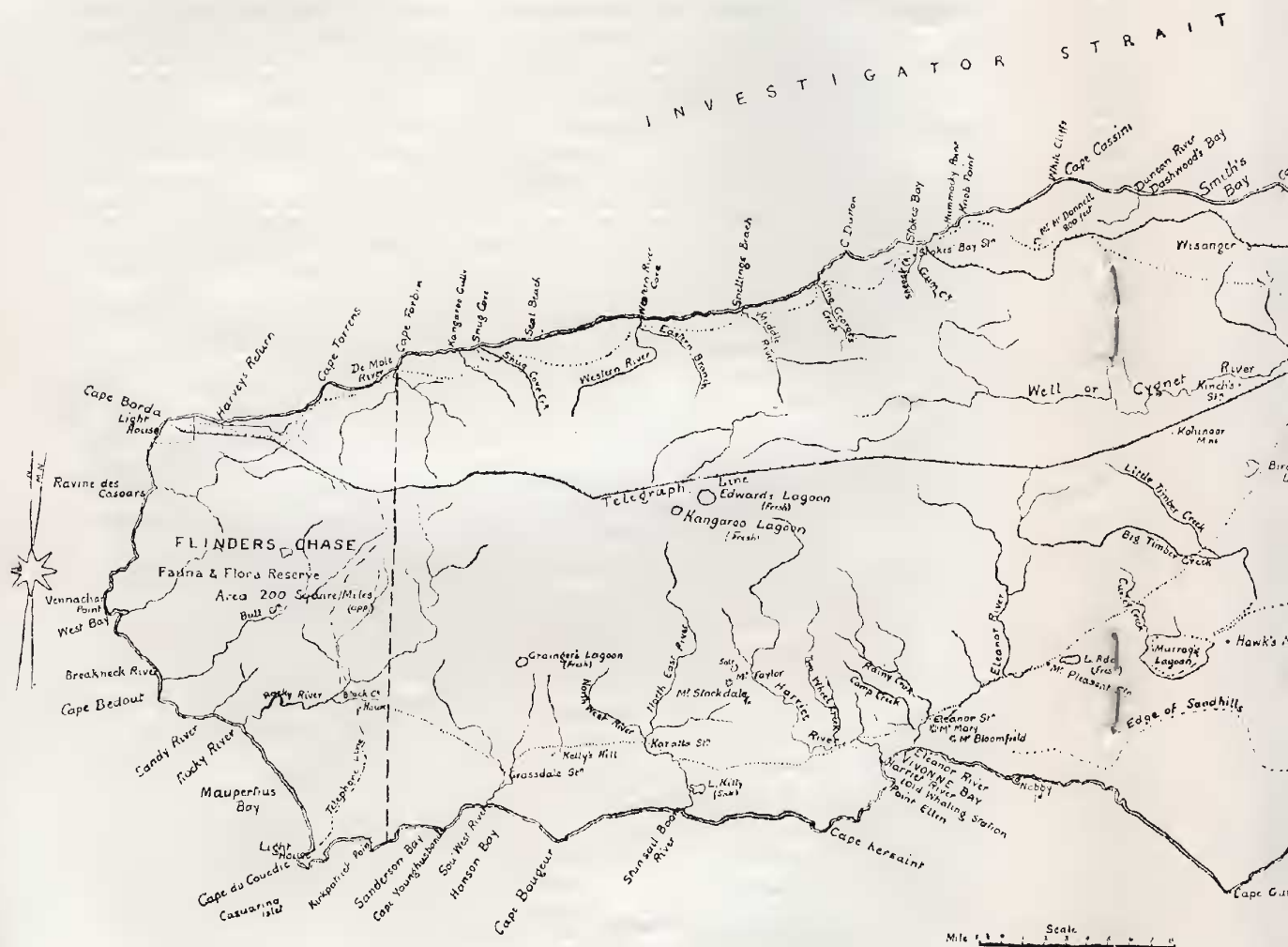


The LAND SHELLS of KANGAROO ISLAND



The terrestrial fauna of any island must always form an interesting subject of study, particularly is this so in the case of land shells with their limited means of dispersal and consequent tendency to form very restricted communities. The extent of individual

colonies is strictly decided by geological formation and ecological factors. Ecological variations have proved very interesting, as the variants may be (a) dependent upon local ground conditions (geodecols), or (b) produced by climatic changes (horeocols).

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KANGAROO ISLAND

By
Bernard C. Cotton

Previous to the publication of "The Land Shells of South and Central Australia," by Iredale, in this periodical (Vol. XVIII, No. 2, p. 6-59), only five species of land shells had been recorded from Kangaroo Island, and three of these are still known only from

there. Iredale's list added four species, and the present list adds five more, two of which are new. For most of these interesting finds we are indebted to H. M. Cooper, who has continued his effective collecting trips, first mentioned in Vol. XX, No. 1, of this

publication, by a preliminary investigation of Kangaroo Island.

FAMILY VERTIGINIDAE.

Australbinula margaretae, Cox, 1863.

Type locality, Wallaroo, South Australia.

Three specimens from Cape Cassini (Cooper).

Themapupa adelaidae, Angas, 1865.

Type locality, Adelaide, South Australia.

Six specimens of this species were taken at Vivonne Bay. It is widely distributed on the mainland.

Omegapilla australis, Angas, 1864.

Type locality, Rapid Bay, South Australia.

Vivonne Bay (Cooper).

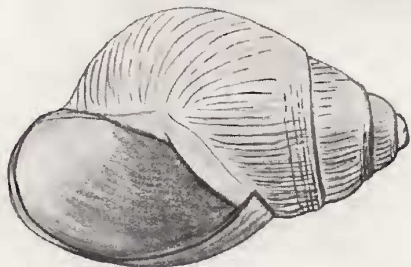
FAMILY SUCCINEIDAE.

Succinea australis, Ferussac, 1821.

Type locality, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Hog Bay, Cape Hart, Emu Bay, Rocky River, Antechamber Bay, Pennington Bay.

FAMILY BOTHRIEMBRYONTIDAE.



Bothriembryon decresensis, sp. nov.

Holotype, Cape Cassini, Kangaroo Island (D. 13773, S.A. Mus.), height 16 mm., width 10 mm.

Shell imperforate, ovately conical, axially irregularly plicate and spirally linearly furrowed just below the suture; colour, yellowish-brown with no other colour ornamentation; adult whorls three, the body whorl four times the height of the spire; aperture slightly oblique, peristome simple, columella slightly thickened, protocond of one and a half whorls of a distinctly finely wrinkled texture. Compared to the mainland species *mastersi*, *decresensis* is smaller, narrower, thinner, less colored, and shows no indication of spiral banding, a feature which is so characteristic of *mastersi*. Specimens showing at least distinct subspecific differences from *mastersi* are in the South Australian

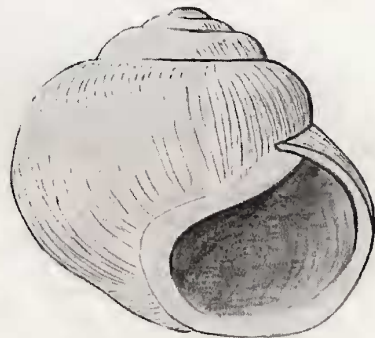
Museum collection from Thistle Island, Rabbit Island, Spilby Island, and St. Francis Island.

No species of the family *Bothriembryontidae* has hitherto been recorded from Kangaroo Island, but numerous specimens of this species were taken at the type locality by H. M. Cooper.

FAMILY XANTHOMELONTIDAE.

Pleuroxia lemani, Gude.

Type locality, Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island. No specimens of this species have been obtained to our knowledge by any collector since the original specimens were taken.



Notobadistes cooperi, sp. nov.

Holotype, Stunsail Boome (Cooper) (D. 13797, S.A. Museum), height 14 m.m., diameter 16 mm.

Shell medium sized, globose, white, sculpture of indefinite, irregular, coarse axials, and peculiar secondary sculpture of regular, fine spiral striae on the lower part of the body whorl; umbilicus small, partly hidden by the reflected columella; outer lip slightly reflected; protocond of one and a half apparently smooth but actually faintly granulate whorls, this sculpture being visible under an $\times 10$ pocket lens; adult whorls three. The species somewhat resembles *Notobadistes nullarboricum*, from Bunda Plateau, Nullarbor Plain, but differs in the smaller size and coarser sculpture.

Glyptorhagada bordaensis, Angas.

Type locality, Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, Cape Willoughby, Rocky River (Cooper).

(Continued at foot of next page.)